EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK | DIXON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16, 1888. | NUMBER 1280

S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

—AT—

$5.00 and $8.00

Our entire stock of Ladies' Cloaks, Newmarkets, Wraps, Jackets &c., over

100

in number at the above ridiculous prices. Every garment will be sold.

50

Children's and Misses Cloaks; our entire line, including our best goods; everything at

$1.00; $3.00 and $5.00.

S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

—Rudolph Cupp says he is a candidate for Alderman.

—George Ackland, of Viola, smiled upon us this morning.

—E. Smith, on the North side, is placing another story to his residence.

—Victor Schotzman is making improvements on his residence in North Dixon.

—George G. Messer, commander of the Dixon Post, is in Springfield with G. A. R. boys.

—The Sterling Gazette says that wood alcohol is a poison and a gill of it drank would knock the spots off any man outside of Pine Creek.

—"Alas, poor Yorick! a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy." Our dispatches give an account of the death of "Nasby"—D. R. Locke.

—Fred A. Truman is sticking strictly to business and making a lively canvass. He being an experienced hand at the business knows how to make all points.

—Sons of Veterans will meet to-morrow evening at G. A. R. Hall at 7:45 instead of 8 o'clock as heretofore. All members are requested to be present.

—We notice that Mr. Jordan, a former Dixon boy and a nephew of our North side alderman, is engaged as a lawyer in an important murder trial at his home in Boon, Iowa.

—A three cornered fight is to be made in the First Ward for alderman, it is said J. F. Palmer, Thos. Dolan and F. F. Dixon are all entered in the race. The latter two are old antagonists for aldermanic honors having before marshaled their forces for the fray.

—A freight train on the C. & St. P. railroad struck the bridge at Apple River crossing, near Galena yesterday with one of the cars off the track. The car broke through the bridge, taking five others with it, and Barney Donnelly, of Galena, was killed. There were several workmen on the caboose and rear cars, which escaped going down by the couplings breaking. The bridge, which cost six thousand dollars is a total loss.

—Ezra G. Cass has departed for the southwest and W. I. Guffin takes editorial charge of the Paw Paw Times during his absence. Mr. Guffin is a gentleman of ability and being well posted on the political affairs of the county, State and nation, is just the man for the place. We welcome him into the charmed circle editorial. Miles Goodyear takes charge of the business part of the office and he too is a gentleman competent to conduct a paper in all its branches.

—When a revenue cutter was used to carry President Grant and Cabinet down the Potomac the opposition papers just made Rome howl with charges of extravagance and imperialism. Not so now. Still we may say that the holy cause of retrenchment and reform has received another black eye. Speaker Carlisle has been carried with his family to Fortress Monroe in a revenue cutter, and on his arrival there was saluted by seventeen guns. It was for offences like these that Robeson, when secretary of the navy, was 'roasted" by the opposition press, and that sort of junketing was considered a scandal and a shame.

ANOTHER ENTERPRISE.

Fletcher and Deeter have commenced work on their new sash and blind factory and planing mill. They have now at work over a dozen hands and hope to push the enterprise so as to have the mill in operation by the first of April; and perhaps before that time. The building will be very much more roomy and convenient than the old one was; and they have certainly chosen a most excellent location; where they will have not only a solid rock foundation but a stone floor ready made by nature; and a little assistance by the men who removed the stone in the quarry where the building is being erected, near the cooper shops. The main shop will be forty by sixty-four feet and to this there will be additions, an engine house fifteen by thirty-two among others. They have ordered a first class engine of thirty-five horse power and boilers to match, and propose to have one of the finest establishments in the west for such manufacturing purposes.

MAJOR O. J. DOWNING DECLINES.

EDITOR TELEGRAPH:—I thank kind friends who suggested the paragraph regarding my candidacy for alderman in yesterday's paper. I can not for personal reasons become a candidate. We have plenty of good material in our midst and men should be selected to fill the offices of our city solely from considerations of the public good; and in all cases the office should seek the man. Certainly it is not in accordance with common sense or manly propriety, for self constituted candidates to transform themselves into political mendicants and go about our streets importuning the citizens for their votes. So long as this degrading and humiliating practice is encouraged and tolerated we can not hope or expect to have good and reliable men fill our offices.

Respectfully,
O. J. DOWNING.

Yesterday we printed in full the address delivered before the Farmers' Institute in this city by Mrs. General I. H. Elliott, of Princeton, but omitted to place her name at the head of the document as its author. However the paper made such an impression upon all who heard it read in the Opera House Friday evening that it will be well understood that Mrs. Elliott was the author. Those who failed to hear her read the paper lost the pleasure of listening to a most charming elocutionist.

—There is a pleasant sort of reciprocity going on in Congress between the north and south about these days which will not only create some harmony between the two sections but materially reduce that terrible surplus that so irritates the itching palms of statesmenship. THE TELEGRAPH refers to the immense sums voted the last session and about to be voted at this for public buildings and water way improvements in the Gulf States and the amounts appropriated for pensions to the north as a compromise.

—Alderman Jordan desires that we announce that he will be a candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Ward at the coming election. He has been a public spirited citizen; has assisted as much as any in building up the city; put his money into improvements calculated to beautifying the town and has been always ready to give a helping hand to such enterprises as bridge building, new factories, and other improvements, and the assurance given him of the support of leading citizens makes it very certain that he will have no opposition.

—The city council of Sterling passed an ordinance that all sleighs should have jingling attachments of bells of some sort on horse or thills and now people are inclined to make sport of the city fathers of that town, as we may judge by a description of the clanging and the whanging of the various and sundry devices used as substitute for bells; as related by the Gazette. One man came in with some sort of farm dinner bell attachment which frightened all the people and all the horses half to death. Now the city council is in a quandary to know just how to stop the bell nuisance.

—The Sterling Gazette says that "Senator Cullom has introduced a bill in the Senate appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for a government building at Sterling. Now, it will be just as easy to say the bill will not pass as it was to say it would not be introduced. Senator Cullom, Senator Farwell and General Henderson will do all they can to secure the passage of the bill." We hope that the bill will pass. Now that the surplus money in the United States treasury is causing our statesmen so much trouble we believe a good plan for relieving them of the embarrassment would be to build post offices in cities throughout the country. Editor Cobb wrote personal letters urging the erection of a government building at Sterling and the result so far is a very good starter in that direction.

—Our cotemporary up the street speaking of the lecture of Nathan Jewell, the State organizer of temperance societies (or the third party more properly speaking) in our city recently, says that a number of Republicans who attended got up and "rudely left while the speaker was talking." The speaker was not talking temperance by a long shot. Mr. Jewell was talking political bosh. He was lauding one political party and abusing the other, and making statements that were not only not true but such as Mr. Jewell probably knew were not true. The Republicans did not leave because of any temperance talk that they heard but for the reason that they did not hear good words for temperance that they went there to hear. There should be some honesty and fairness in a canvass for a great moral reform.

FARMERS IN CONGRESS.

The Congressional Farmers' Institute meeting, held under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture at Dixon, February 9, 10 and 11, 1888, was largely attended by the most progressive farmers, stockmen, dairymen and horticulturists in the Seventh Congressional District. Among the resolutions adopted at the meeting we commend the following to the careful consideration of the thinking farmers of this district:

WHEREAS, The prosperity of all classes is so dependent upon the success of the farmers, and

WHEREAS, The low prices of the products of the farm and the increasing competition (resulting from the large extent of virgin soil that is added from year to year to the cultivated area of the country, in the States to the westward) makes it necessary for the farmers of Illinois to more intelligently and economically manage their affairs than heretofore, therefore be it

Resolved, That the farmers assembled in the Farmers' Institute for the Seventh Congressional District desire to call the attention of the producing classes to the imperative necessity of adopting the most improved and successful methods of cultivating the greatest diversity of crops that can be grown to advantage on our soils.

Resolved, That the farmers of this Congressional District can no longer afford to raise other than the improved breeds of farm animals, and that more attention should be given to stockbreeding, to the end that only the most concentrated products of the farm in the form of meat, wool, dairy products, etc., be sent to market.

Resolved, That the natural fertility of our soil, proximity to markets, unequalled transportation facilities and the many other advantages in the way of high civilization not enjoyed to such an extent by farmers of any other section of the country, should stimulate the Illinois farmer to give more attention to improving his mind, farm and stock, and cultivating a spirit of contentment that adds so much to the permanency and prosperity of the agricultural classes.

Resolved, That the general depression of all kinds of business the past few years and the discouragement to the farmer resulting from the low prices obtained for farm products, should not dishearten but rather stimulate all engaged in agricultural pursuits, to more intelligently, economically and earnestly prosecute his business in the future.

Resolved, That as farmers and friends of agriculture, we express our hearty appreciation of the great practical value of Farmers' Institutes, as a means of deepening the growing interest in, and disseminating information about improvement of farm methods, and thus increase farm profits.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the State Board of agriculture, especially to Hon. Simon Elliott, Vice-President of the Seventh district, to the officers of the Board, members of the Faculty of the State Agricultural College, and others who have addressed the Institute, and to the local committee of citizens for the aid given in making this meeting so eminently interesting and valuable

Resolved, That we pledge our active support to future Institutes held in this district, and urge the officers of county and other Agricultural Societies and enterprising farmers generally, to take prompt steps to secure the holding of Institutes in each county in the district.

GEORGE DEE,
DIXON, Illinois.

DEAR SIR:—You didn't tell a particle in what you said about your *Lye*, but you didn't tell the *whole truth* about it; for it proves better than you represented. Compared to any other we know of it is as diamonds compared with silver. We do not want any other hereafter if you maintain its present standard.

Respectfully,
EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

1274 952t1

Marriage Licenses.

George A. Wright and Virginia Maine; Henry W. Lane and Euphemia M. Clark; George Methe and Louise Hartman; Jacob P. Schoenholz and Ida I. Grove; Reymond R. Carew and Nellie May Scott.

IT IS INEXPEDIENT.

To tell the truth, now, concerning our select, superb, spring stock of Artistic Wall Paper and Curtains; so charming, choice and cheap. For fear you may forever forget to properly prepare your systems to withstand the ceaseless changes which are so prevalent during leap year and early spring.

Be sure and use Tilson and Hayden's Giant Bitters, Sarsiparilla, Cough Cure, Liver Pills and Pourous Plasters. Health first; then handsome homes.

TILLSON & HAYDEN.

COAL.

The celebrated "Hocking" Soft Coal, also Best Third Vein, for sale at Pitcher's 1159tf

Buggies and Harnesses at Pitcher's. Largest stock and lowest prices. 1275tf.

PAPERING AND PAINTING.

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice. 1000tf

The United States Accident Company, of the city of New York, pays twenty-five dollars a week for accident and five thousand dollars insurance on life for only thirteen dollars a year. Total losses paid since January 1, 1887, $277,139.62.
1246tf J. J. MITTENBUHLER, Agent.

Low prices on Statements at this office

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes.

Sale Bills printed in good shape and at moderate prices. Leave your orders at this office.

J. J. Mittenbuhler and E. T. Bowlby, corner Peoria and Eighth streets, are selling the Hallet & Davis, Emerson, DeRoy Bowlby and Kimball Pianos and Organs, for cash; or easy monthly payments. Old instruments taken in exchange. Pianos to rent; Pianos tuned and repaired by E. T. Bowlby, Dixon, Ill. 946 1245tf

Persons wishing Envelopes. Note or Letter Paper printed, can now obtain the same at this office as cheap as they can buy the bare stock at any stationery store. Call and be convinced.

WANTED.

GIRL.—One competent to do general house work. Enquire of
1275tf MRS. A. K. TRUSDELL.

REMOVAL.

March first my entire stock of goods will be moved one door west of John Grant's shoe store where I shall be pleased to have all my old customers call on me. E. BOLTZENTHAL,
1279w2 Tobacconist

SAVE MONEY.

You can save money by buying Real Estate from John M. Julien. Don't wait for the big boom. Buy now, while town lots are selling cheap. JOHN M. JULIEN 1081f

TEXAS LANDS.

One thousand miles railroad annually built in the State, opening to settlement vast districts of farming, grazing and pine forests. New towns springing up. Farms, ranches and sawmills located Presenting an unsurpassed field for the investment of money, in large or small sums. For particulars address J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas. 953 1280m1

MACHINE SHOP,

H. S. DEY, Proprietor,

All kinds of Machinery Repaired on shor notice; Steam Engines a specialty. Also agent for the American Steam Injecter, the Best Boiler Feed in the market.

H. S. DEY.

Enquire at the EVENING TELEGRAPH Office.

Announcement.

F. A. TRUMAN desires to announce himself as candidate for the office of Mayor at the coming election.

At the solicitation of my many friends I announce myself as a candidate for Collector at the coming spring election.
JULIUS MEYER.

WILLIAM REILLY wishes to announce himself as a candidate for Collector at the coming spring township election, and would be glad of the support of his neighbors.

C. M. CROPSEY, (the city truckman) desires to say to the people that he will be a candidate for Collector at the next township election, and would be thankful for the support of his friends.

WILLIAM GEPHART respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Collector at the coming spring election, and would be thankful for the support of his many friends.

D. J. SNYDER wishes to announce to his many friends of Dixon that he will be a candidate for Collector at the coming spring election, and would be thankful for the support of friends.

As Candidate for office of Collector at the coming spring election I respectfully ask the support of the citizens. L. T. MERRIAM.

THE

Dixon Milling Co.

Are now selling

FL:O:U:R

At Wholesale and Retail!

Prices never lower, and the quality was never

EXCELLED.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED OR: MONEY. REFUNDED.

CUTLERY!

—THE—

Largest Assortment

—IN THE—

C:-:I:-:T:-:Y.

☞ Prices Lowest. ☜

D. S. HORTON,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

TELEPHONE NO. 15.

Go to Charley's for anything in gents wear this week; he will sell very cheap, as he is obliged to reduce stock. Call on him and he will give you the reason. Remember at CHARLEY'S for Men and Boys' Clothing.

Piano, Organs
AND
SEWING MACHINES

Largest Stock, Best Goods, Best Terms and Lowest Prices in Northern Illinois.

I MEAN WHAT I SAY!

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

☞ Send For Catalogues. ☜

R. A. RODESCH

RODESCH'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 4 OPERA BLK

FO RTHE SPRING TRADE.

We are now receiving the largest and most select stock of Wall Paper, Borders, Centers, Flock Window Shades and Fixtures ever before offered in this market. You will find our prices very low. We will take pleasure in showing you these goods. Come and see us.

TRUMAN & CO.
(NO. 3 OPERA BLOCK.
Successor to T. J. HYDE & CO.

MILLIONS FOR EDUCATION.

BLAIR'S BILL PASSES THE SENATE BY TEN MAJORITY.

Some Nods and Winks That Passed Between Randall and Rogers—The High Joints Construct a Fishery Treaty That Makes Them All Happy—Pushing the Canal Through Illinois—The Laugh on Ingalls.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16.—Bills were reported to the senate Wednesday to reward Esquimaux Indians for aid to castaway sailors and providing for an international maritime conference to consider safety of life at sea; also a bill to promote the progress of American nations. Beck introduced a bill to re-imbursethe states for moneys expended in suppressing the rebellion. The Blair educational bill was then taken up and after speeches by Hale in opposition to it and others briefly pro and con, Blair closed the debate and a vote was taken resulting in its passage—yeas, 39; nays, 29. Several amendments were defeated, one being to distribute the money in proportion to population instead of illiteracy, and another (by Berry) to pay no money for the maintenance of mixed (white and negro) schools. Berry voted aye on the passage of the bill in accordance with the wishes of his constituents, but against his own judgment. A secret session was then held, Marshall McDonald, as fish commissioner, confirmed, and the senate adjourned.

The vote in detail on the educational bill was as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Berry, Blair, Bowen, Brown, Call, Cameron, Chandler, Colquitt, Cullom, Daniel, Dawes, Dolph, Eustis, Evarts, George, Hampton, Hearst, Hoar, Jones of Arkansas, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Palmer, Pasco, Payne, Platt, Pugh, Quay, Ransom, Riddleberger, Sawyer, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller, Vance, Walthall, Wilson of Iowa—39.

Nays—Aldrich, Bate, Beck, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Coke, Davis, Farwell, Faulkner, Frye, Gray, Hale, Harris, Hawley, Hiscock, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Kenna, Morgan, Plumb, Regan, Sabin, Saulsbury, Spooner, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Wilson of Maryland—29.

Gibson, Edmunds, Sherman, and Paddock, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Chace, Cockrell, Gorman, and McPherson, who would have voted against it.

The house adopted a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the cause of delay in constructing the new library building, and then went into committee on the deficiency bill. Randall complained that the department of justice estimates were unreliable, and he suggested some sort of legislation to improve matters. An amendment was adopted making appropriations for the completion of public buildings in over thirty cities, where the original estimates have been exceeded. Pending further action the committee rose and the house adjourned.

WINKS AND NODS IN THE HOUSE.

Randall and Rogers Exchange Them on the Question of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16.—While the house in committee of the whole was considering the deficiency bill Wednesday there arose a long debate on the item for the department of justice. Randall said that the committee on appropriations had been so frequently attacked that he had become somewhat hardened, and he thought, indeed, that he had acquired some of the characteristics of a prize fighter. He was able to stand more pummelling and come up more serenely than most of his colleagues. Less reliance was to be placed, he said, upon the estimates of the department of justice than upon the estimates of any other department. It had been so ever since he had been upon the committee on appropriations. This unreliability came from one of two sources: either it came from lack of intelligence in the department, or the fault lay in the system. The committee on judiciary should frame some sort of amendment to the statute law which would prevent the gross injustice which was done to innocent and inoffending citizens by trivial prosecutions. Many of these prosecutions came under the internal revenue laws, which should by all means be abolished. The time had come when these wrongs should be duly considered, and he hoped the judiciary committee and the gentleman from Arkansas [Rogers], as a member of that committee, would take a hand in the work. A wink was sometimes as good as a nod to a blind horse.

Rogers—I sometimes take a wink, but when I wink, I wink at the tariff. [Laughter.]

Randall—All right; we will wink together, maybe. [Laughter and applause.]

"If that suggestion means anything," responded Rogers, "it gives me profound gratification, for heretofore we have not been winking together on that subject."

Randall—The gentleman may be a little color-blind on that subject. [Laughter.]

Rogers—It is not the tariff that blurs the eyes; it is the product of the internal revenue system that makes one blind.

Burnes said that he would never cease denouncing the horrors and evils perpetrated in the name of law by the officers of the law under the internal revenue law. At the same time he wished to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Randall] and to the country that he would remove the burdens of tariff taxation and reduce the taxes on some of the necessaries of life before he would undertake to lessen internal revenue taxation. [Applause.]

NEW FISHERY TREATY SIGNED.

One That Satisfies All the Parties Who Had a Hand in Making It.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16.—A treaty was signed at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening by the foreign plenipotentiaries and United States members of the fishery conference. The treaty is satisfactory to the representatives of the three governments, and is regarded by Secretary Bayard as affording a permanent settlement of the questions at issue in a manner fully sustaining all the rights of American fisherman. It is learned that great satisfaction is felt by the Canadian contingent, and that Chamberlain is well pleased over his mission to Washington. Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. J. S. D. Thompson, Canadian minister of justice, will return to Ottawa at once, and Chamberlain sails for England on Feb. 26.

Current rumor has it that the president shares the satisfaction of the secretary of state, and will ask the senate that the terms of treaty be made public at once.

ADVOCATING A GREAT SCHEME.

Chicago Men Argue for a Canal from the Lake to the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16.—A delegation from Chicago appeared before the committee on railways and canals of the house Wednesday in favor of the bill which provides for deepening the Illinois & Michigan canal to a depth of twenty-two feet. This they argued would give a current from the lake toward the Mississippi of two miles per hour, carrying 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute, and would add three feet to the depth of the Illinois river and increase the depth of the Mississippi one foot below the Illinois river and six inches at Memphis. It would enable the largest Mississippi river steamers to run from New Orleans to Chicago and the lakes. The delegation said if this was undertaken the city of Chicago would bear any reasonable share of the expense, because of the improved sewerage facilities it would supply. The proposition was favorably received by the committee.

In Behalf of Pure Food.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16.—Messrs. F. B. Thurber, New York; H. A. LaFetra, New York; E. H. Bartley, board of health, Brooklyn; Finley Acker, Philadelphia; L. W. Buchley, Philadelphia, and B. F. Smith, Pittsburg, representing the legislative committee of the National Pure Food association, were before the senate finance committee Wednesday in behalf of the bill recently adopted by the Pure Food convention at Washington. Mr. LaFetra said that an examination by Dr. Smart, of the army, of 711 food samples showed that adulteration exists in this country to an extent equal to that which existed in England prior to the adoption of preventive measures.

"The Senator from Hale."

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16.—Ingalls, the president pro tem of the senate, who is generally very precise in his utterances, was the cause of considerable merriment in the senate chamber Wednesday afternoon during the vote on amendments to the Blair educational bill. It is the custom of the senate that if a senator does not answer to his name during the first roll-call he may cast his vote at the conclusion of the call. Hale of Maine stood in his place to avail himself of this privilege, having been absent during the regular roll-call. Ingalls, recognizing the Maine statesman, called out: "The Senator from Hale." The error caused a great deal of laughter, both in the galleries and on the floor.

Western Postmasters Confirmed.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16.—The senate has confirmed the following postmasters: Iowa—L. T. Alexander, Monticello; R. Burke, What Cheer; S. Gidley, Malvern; H. Hoaglands, Emmettsburg; A. H. Kisner, Mason City; T. C. Medery, Waullon; N. S. Noble, Anamosa; W. C. Swigart, Maquoketa; H. Slikkerveer, Orange City; J. B. G. Stutsman, Harlan; J. S. Lake, Marion. Indiana—J. B. Lowery, Portland; M. H. Ingram, Winamaca. Michigan—E. J. Landers, Imlay City; G. R. Lewis, Saginaw; B. F. Osgood, Mendon. Minnesota—D. O'Brien, Wilmar. Wisconsin—M. E. Lennon, Hurley.

Belmont Was Too Previous.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16.—Denis Kearney, who is in Washington watching legislation affecting Chinese immigration, says that the published statement that a treaty had received the approval of the Chinese embassy, which would debar all Chinese from entering the United States except as diplomats, was denied at the legation Wednesday by Mr. Liang, one of the embassy. This statement by Mr. Liang does not agree with the published reports referred to, which came from the state department through Mr. Belmont, the chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs.

The Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16.—The house committee on agriculture has decided to report favorably the Hatch bill to create a new executive department to be known as the department of agriculture. The bill as reported is amended by striking out all reference to the inclusion of the labor bureau in the new department.

A Decrease in Exports.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16.—Breadstuff exports from the United States during January last aggregated in value $8,122,277, against $14,528,809 in January, 1887. Exports of the principal articles of provisions during January last were valued at $6,826,980, against $8,131,442 in January, 1887.

Tarsney Getting Well Rapidly.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16.—Representative Tarsney, of Michigan, who has been very ill in this city, is reported to be so much better that he will soon resume his duties.

The Wisconsin Grand Army.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 16.—The first session of the annual encampment, Wisconsin Grand Army of the Republic, began here Wednesday with about 250 delegates present. The report of the quartermaster general showed the total funds to be $40,494.11. Assistant Adjt. Gen. Bary's report shows the number of comrades reported in good standing at present to be 10,973. The amount expended for charity during the year was $4,008.87. During the year fourteen new posts were organized in the state. Commander Griffin's address briefly reviewed the important features in the record made by the order since the last annual encampment. Allusion was made to the reports that there seemed to be a desire on the part of government officials to destroy some of the records of the war of the rebellion on the pretext that they were becoming so cumbersome as to require too much room for their storage, or for some other reason not expressed, and said it was the duty of this encampment to adopt a proper memorial to be forwarded to congress that proper laws be enacted to preserve the records of the late war.

To Revolutionize Live Stock Traffic.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The American Live Stock Express company has been experimenting on the transportation of cattle and now proposes to revolutionize the traffic. The company will transport stock from Chicago to Hoboken over the Grand Trunk and Lackawanna railways in forty-five hours, with only half an hour's stoppage in Buffalo for water. A large number of cars are being built for the company, and it is expected that the business will be in full running order by March 1. The company employs its own men to care for the stock in transit, entirely relieving the shipper and the railroad company from this expense.

WHY NOT ASK SHERIDAN?

A QUESTION MOOTED THAT HE COULD PROBABLY ANSWER.

Was the Doughty Warrior Born in Ireland?—Several People Who Know All About It—Booms of Favorite Sons Coming Out of the Woods Since Blaine's Letter—Political Notes and Comments.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 16.—Mr. L. McCabe, of this city, is a cousin of Gen. Phil Sheridan. The general has on several occasions been a visitor at Mr. McCabe's home. The latter was seen by a Journal reporter Wednesday, and when asked for some facts concerning his illustrious cousin, Mr. McCabe, who is a shoemaker, and appears to be about 60 years of age, said that the general was his cousin, and visited him every time he came to Milwaukee.

"Would you like to see him elected president?"

"Why not, if it could be?" he answered.

When asked for his reason for this remark he replied: "Because Phil Sheridan was not born in this country. The house in which he was born is not a stone's throw from my early home, and I was born in Ireland."

Mr. McCabe was unwilling to give further details, but said the locality of Gen. Sheridan's home was the County Cowan, in the north of Ireland. He added that the statement that Sheridan was born in Ohio was not true; that his mother was still living and could testify to his (McCabe's) statement.

Now Here Comes Grosvenor.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16.—Regarding the birthplace of Gen. Sheridan Congressman Grosvenor says: "When I first came to congress my district contained the county of Perry, and at its county seat, Somerset, Gen. Sheridan was born. I knew Phil Sheridan in Ohio long before the war, and through him became acquainted with his parents. I am counsel for the road running through Somerset, and every time I go up there I also drive three-quarters of a mile outside the town to the pretty white cottage where Mrs. Sheridan lives. The old lady has often told me that Phil was born in the town of Somerset, and told me much about his boyhood days. Where the old lady now lives Phil's father died." The Army Register says Sheridan was born in Ohio, and perhaps somebody will think of asking the general himself some of these days.

Congressman E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, one of Senator Sherman's supporters, was asked Wednesday what he thought of Gen. Sheridan as a presidential candidate. He replied: "Personally, I have no objections to him. He is a true man of quick mind and of great ability. I doubt, however, whether he would be considered the right sort of a man to nominate at this time. I think he would make a good president, and his wife would be one of the finest women that ever entered the White House. She is a charming lady, and that is no small consideration in these matters, and Gen. Sheridan is certainly one of our finest and ablest men. It will probably be considered, however, that he has had no civil experience, and in this would be defective as the man for the present exigencies.

"A man who had always been a soldier would be utterly at the mercy of his advisers at the start, and could not take hold of affairs at once. Taylor and Grant, it is true, were successful, but they made mistakes at first. Grant was in the hands of his advisers at first, and he showed bad judgment in selecting his advisers, but he got into the saddle himself, soon, and was a good president. So it would probably be with Gen. Sheridan. Sheridan is a man of quicker intelligence than either Grant or Taylor. I do not care to suggest the question of religion," he added. "I certainly would not object on that score, and it would give him a support that no one else could get, while he would probably not lose much on account of it."

Gen. Sheridan came upon the floor of the house Wednesday, and was soon surrounded by the Republican members.

Another Man Who Knows.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says he is in position to state positively that Gen. Sheridan was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1831. Eighteen months later his parents removed to Ohio. His elder brother, Patrick, was born in Ireland.

POLITICAL FIELD NOTES.

Sherman's Ohio Boom in Very Robust Condition.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 16.—Senator Sherman left for Washington Wednesday noon under the most favorable conditions. In conversation before leaving, Mr. Sherman said that there was no question as to the sincerity of Mr. Blaine withdrawing as a candidate for the presidential nomination. Mr. Blaine could not, after this letter, look with favor upon any move calculated to place him in a false position before the people. There is now a noticeable change of sentiment in favor of Mr. Sherman among those who have heretofore been the staunch friends of Blaine, and who at one time threatened to shiver the solidity of the Ohio delegation. The solid support of Mr. Sherman's state, which might have been in doubt in the event of Mr. Blaine again being a candidate, can now be claimed with confidence.

Ex-Senator Harrison's Remarks.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Ex-Senator Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, named as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, arrived at the Grand Pacific Wednesday evening. He declined to say anything further about Blaine's withdrawal.

"Upon what platform would you have the party make the campaign this year?"

"Upon the Republican platform. You know what that is. The tariff is not the only issue. We believe down our way in a free ballot and a fair count. In our state there are local issues that will influence the result—the management of the penal and the reformatory institutions, for instance."

"What are the probabilities for Republican success in Indiana?"

"Indiana is a close state, and it would not be in good taste to dogmatize about it, but I think we will succeed."

A Prohibition Army with Tents.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 16.—The Prohibitionists met again in the court house Wednesday and completed their organization. Edward Miller, of Rochester, was elected permanent chairman, and H. H. Stevens, of this city, secretary. It was decided that the campaign should be conducted on the tent system. A tent will be furnished every county and a chorus of singers to furnish music. The tent will be moved from township to township in the county and then it will be sent where most needed.

McHenry Knows All About It.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16.—The Hon. Henry D. McHenry, of Hartford, Ky., member of the Democratic national committee, was here Wednesday morning en route to Washington, to attend the meeting of the committee next Wednesday. In an interview with a reporter of The Evening Times he said: "Oh, Blaine sees the handwriting on the wall. He sees the mugwumps waiting for him with a stuffed club, and knowing he can not carry New York, nor be elected without that state, he acts upon discretion as the better part of valor, and will take the alternative of becoming the power behind the Allison throne. He will dictate the nomination, giving it to Allison, and again become secretary of state if the Republicans are successful."

Think There's an Opening for Alger.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 16.—Gen. Russell A. Alger's boom for the presidency was fairly started Wednesday night by 500 Republicans who gathered at the Michigan club rooms to form an Alger club. Judge Chambers and Allen Frazer delivered addresses, and the enthusiasm was immense. Since the publication of the Blaine letter Gen. Alger's friends have determined to urge him for president, and the meeting was the starting point. An energetic committee was appointed to form clubs in every town in the state, and in every large city in the northern states. Allen H. Frazer was elected president of the club, and a systematic plan of campaign adopted.

Enthusiastic for Allison.

DES MOINES, Feb. 16.—The Republican state central committee met here Wednesday and decided to have all district delegates to the national convention chosen here at the same time as the delegates-at-large are chosen by the state convention, each district selecting its own delegates, but holding its caucus here instead of within the district. The committee is unanimous and enthusiastic for Allison for president, and favors an early convention and putting him at once in the field. Members of the legislature and all representative Republican here say that Iowa is now solid and enthusiastic for Allison and will push his candidacy with great vigor.

Palmer for Governor of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Feb. 16.—The Democrats of Sangamon county were wonderfully well pleased to hear of ex-Governor Palmer's matrimonial intentions, and they have been overwhelming him with congratulations, both by letter and by word of mouth. The Hon. W. M. Warren, of New Berlin, the Democratic stronghold of the county, came in to see the ex-governor Tuesday. He said the people of his neighborhood had talked of Gen. Palmer for the head of the Democratic state ticket before, but that since they heard of his intention of getting married they had become enthusiastic in putting him to the front.

Seymour's Small Majority.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 16.—According to the revised figures of The Free Press the plurality for Seymour (Republican) in the Eleventh district is 392. Manitou, the only county not heard from, will give Breen a plurality of from 50 to 100. The Prohibition vote in the district will not exceed 500.

Will Try to Scoop the German Vote.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A number of prominent Germans met at Steinway hall Wednesday night, William Steinway presiding, and adopted a resolution pledging efforts to secure the undivided support of the German citizens for the Democratic national administration in the coming campaign.

Gen. Jones Ought to Know.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Gen. Edward F. Jones, lieutenant governor, said Wednesday in reply to an inquiry: "Yes, I am a candidate for governor. Governor Hill is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, and does not desire a renomination for governor".

Elected a Gresham Man.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 16.—R. G. Evans, a young Minneapolis lawyer, was elected Wednesday to succeed Senator Davis on the national Republican committee. Mr. Evans is an ardent Gresham man.

LARRABEE GOES THE WHOLE HOG.

He Proposes to Regulate Wages, Too—Legislative Proceedings.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 16.—Governor Larrabee Wednesday night made an address to the senate railway committee, urging the passage of the 2-cent fare bill, during which he offered a chance for the railway men present to refute him if they thought they could. He told the committee to go ahead and not mind the talk about reducing wages; they were small enough now, and if necessary the legislature would take hold and regulate them, too.

The senate Wednesday engrossed the bill limiting peremptory challenges in criminal cases to ten. The house spent most of the day on the election law and recommitted it. A bill was passed making fraud used in obtaining a negotiable instrument a bar to collection. After a hot debate it was resolved to permit Helen M. Gougar to address the house on the woman suffrage bill when it is under consideration. The opposition was based on the proposition that to address the house when it is in session it is necessary to be a member, and that the action proposed was a bad precedent.

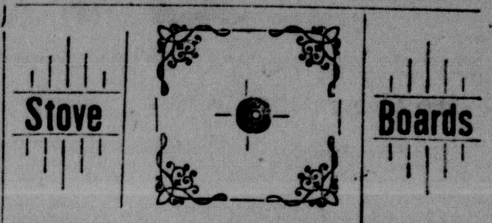
A Million in Property Burned.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The Advertiser building was destroyed by fire Wednesday night which raged for several hours, and was not gotten under control until engines had been summoned from neighboring towns. Other buildings destroyed were J. M. Robinson & Son's furniture factory and A. Keelar's grocery. The total loss is about $500,000. Several people had narrow escapes from The Advertiser building and one fireman was fatally hurt. It was the most disastrous fire in fifteen years.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16.—The whole block in which the Aldrich house is situated was practically destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss $500,000.

STOVES!

STOVES FOR COAL AND WOOD, FOR HEATING AND COOKING, STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS, AND COAL SCUTTLES,



Tinware Made by Hand.

Polishing and Setting Up Stoves

will be given special attention. Roofing and Guttering done in Good Shape.

CHAS. ANDRES

M. CAHILL,

The Tailor

And dealer in

WOOLENS,

One door west of the Lee Co. National Bank, Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is receiving

As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture

As Can be Found West of Chicago

(Which will be made up

At Reasonable Prices

To Cash, or Prompt Paying Customers.

LOOK, LOOK! LOOK!

—0:0—

Sweet

FIORIDA ORANGES

ONLY

20 cents per Dozen

—AT—

C. C. GODFREY,

Dixon, - - Illinois.

-:-:BIG:-:-

OVERCOAT SALE!

125 Mens' Overcoats

AT COST:

40 Mens' Overcoats

$5.00 EACH.

Mens' Suits Very Cheap.

A Good -:S:L:E:D:- Given With every BOY'S OVERCOAT!

JAS. H. TODD

KIRK'S

WHITE CLOUD



FLOATING SOAP

—IS—

THE CHIEF

For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry.

Snow White and Absolutely Pure.

If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap, send 10 cents for sample cake to the makers,

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., CHICAGO.

CORBIN IN FOR THE WAR.

HE TELLS THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ABOUT THE READING.

And Is Particularly Emphatic in Stating That Not a Striking Railway Man Shall Ever Come Back in His Time—Willing to Treat with Miners at Work—Parker's Hypothetical Question.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 16.—The special congressional committee appointed to investigate the Reading strike in Pennsylvania began its sessions Wednesday morning in parlor C of the Continental hotel. All the members were present. President Corbin, of the Reading railway, was the first to be heard by the committee, and after being informed of the object of the committee he said:

"The Reading Railway company owns every share of the Coal and Iron company's stock. That stock is worth $8,000,000. There are other items of cost that the purchase of property entailed that will be furnished in detail at a later sitting. The Reading has no other lines running beyond the limits of the state of Pennsylvania but that running to Bound Brook. The Central railroad of New Jersey was surrendered because we could not afford to keep it. We transport coal out of the state by means of vessels and boats, but do not carry other freight, and only act as a common carrier of freights mined at our own mines."

The mines now had from 2 500 to 3,000 men working. Prior to the strike the output of the Reading collieries was 6,200,000 tons annually. He could not give the committee a comparison of the income of the company at this time with what it was prior to the strike. He said there was a very heavy falling off, and promised to furnish the committee with full statistics in regard to it. Twenty-three cents a ton net was all the profit the Reading Coal and Iron company got for mining coal during 1887. All the rest went to the miners in wages. No other company would accept that as a fair royalty on the business of mining coal. The owners of mines would not lease them on that basis. The Reading company always got less profit out of the business than any other company, and the miners got the benefit of it. Speaking of the ultimatum issued by the company to the men by which, after the railroad strike started they were given three days' notice to return to work or lose their places, he said: "None of the striking workmen ever came back again, and none of them ever will while I am president of this road. When the time arrived there were in all, about 2,600 men stricken from the company's rolls."

His attention was called to the contention as to Superintendent Sweigard's alleged trickery with a committee of the men on the question of arbitration, in reference to which he said: "There never any thought of arbitration on my part, and Mr. Sweigard had received full information on that point. I have heard that Mr. Sweigard was charged with saying that if the men went back to work the company would agree to arbitrate. I do not believe anything of the kind was ever said. We had been thwarted and annoyed for months by these Knights of Labor, and I made up my mind that if the men would not deliver our coal orders it was about time to take the matter into our own hands."

Corbin proceeded then to submit all the multifarious correspondence which was evolved during the agitation of the strike of the railroad hands. After reading the letter requiring the men to decide in their allegiance as between the railway company and the Knights of Labor, Corbin said: "I wrote that letter myself, and I meant it. The leaders of the Knights of Labor shall not dictate to the company so long as I am its president. We decline now, and shall decline to discuss the question of wages with men who are out on strike. We have said, 'You go to work, and we'll agree to give you as much as anybody, and if you want to be paid on any other basis, we'll give it to you.' I can say positively that if the miners were to go to work we could reach an agreement. I don't think the miners would have gone out except to support the railroad strikers. Most of the men who came to fill the strikers' places are from different states. We pay them the same wages as we paid the other men. I had half a bushel of letters yesterday from men asking for work which I could not give them. I can not think of any particular influence that brought so many Hungarians, Italians and Poles to the coal regions. I don't know that any corporation had anything to do with their influx, and I should not like to express my opinion as to whether foreigners or Americans take the lead in the labor organizations. Mr. Whiting can tell you more about that. There is no absolute minimum rate of wages paid the miners. The sliding scale refers to losses as well as to profits. I can say, though, that the miners earn more than on any other basis paid. If the miners don't go back till the railroad men do, all I have to say is they never will go back so long as I have anything to do with the company. They can't play fast and loose with a corporation like ours."

Corbin continued: "And another thing, we can fill the places of the striking miners in ten days if the new men can be protected. Up in the mining districts big men with clubs and pistols are violently keeping not only other men but boys who desire to earn a living and keep from starving, away from the mines and the breakers. We have been compelled to protect the 3,000 men now at work by police and constables under county officers, the expense of which we will be compelled to pay."

Parker endeavored to learn something about the largest holders of Reading stock, but Corbin knew but little about the matter. He declined to state how much he owned, although he declared that he did not own sufficient to control the organization.

"Do you say," asked Parker, "that you have a right to shut down your collieries?"

"I must say that if we could not mine without loss we would be justified in doing so."

"Suppose you decide arbitrarily to close up, would you consider that you had a right to do so?"

The witness hesitated for a moment, and then replied: "I should like to consult some one before giving that question an answer. I should not care to say that we had not."

"The anthracite product of the world is practically centered in the three valleys controlled by companies receiving their charter from the people, is it not?"

"I presume so."

"Do you say, obtaining your right from the people, that you can shut them out from the enjoyment of that anthracite product."

"That's a question, I don't want to give a legal opinion here unless I am paid for it."

"That is your answer then?"

"Yes sir."

Continuing, Corbin cited the incident of the railroad men declining to deliver flour to the Taylor Sons, but no new fact in connection with this case was brought out.

Parker then said: "As a result of this strike you have been relieved of the payment of the wages of 17,000 work people and cleaned up all the coal on hand. Can you give the financial result of that."

President Corbin eyed his questioner for an instant and then answered "No."

Continuing, in answer to questions, he said: "These 2,600 men on the railroad went out on purpose to injure this corporation; they had no complaint to make of pay or labor, and they never shall work for me again."

"You say the company mines coal at such a great loss. Why do you keep putting money into it?"

"Well, that's a question I have asked myself a good many times. It is under the belief that we shall be able to make some money after awhile. We made 23 cents the past year. In the course of his testimony, Corbin said that he thought it was bad policy for a railroad company to own and operate mines, and he would be in favor of the Reading leasing or selling their property if it could be done on favorable terms. This ended Corbin's examination for the day and the committee adjourned.

Corbin took with him a long string of questions which he was unable to answer, and upon which he agreed to inform himself as quickly as possible.

DAVID R. LOCKE AT REST.

Consumption Ends the Career of the Author of the "Nasby" Letters.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 16.—At 3:35 Wednesday morning David R. Locke, editor of The Blade of this city, passed away, after an illness of about three month, during which he was confined to the house. His disease was consumption which he inherited from his mother's family, but its approach was slow, and not until last November was he forced to give up business. He was born in Vestal, Broome county, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1833. He leaves a wife and three sons, one of whom, Capt. Robinson Locke, was associated with him on the editorial staff of The Blade.

Mr. Locke's name was known all over the United States as the writer of the "Nasby" letters, the first of which appeared in April, 1861, and the last but a short time ago. They were political satires, aimed during the war at the institution of slavery, and they sprang at once into immense popularity. So effective were they that Charles Sumner said they were prominent among the agencies that unified the north during the war, and Secretary Boutwell, in a speech at Cooper Union, New York city, at the close of the war, declared that the success of the union cause was due to "the army, the navy, and the Nasby letters." These letters were a source of the greatest delight to President Lincoln, who always kept them in his table-drawer for perusal at odd times. Mr. Locke once raised a company of volunteers, and applied to Governor Brough, of Ohio, for a commission as captain, which was refused on the ground that he could do more good for the Union cause with his pen than in the field.

He had frequently refused official positions, his only ambition being in the editorial field. He took charge of The Blade in 1865, and for some years previous to his death had entire control. The Nasby letters were not his sole literary work, as he published several plays, books of travels and sketches, and was a poet of no mean order. Mr. Locke was strongly for prohibition, but not for a third party, believing in non-partisan methods of prosecuting that reform. He leaves a fortune of probably $1,000,000, and was largely interested in building and manufacturing in this city.

The Politicians Are There.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Feb. 16.—The meeting of the Grand Army here has brought together a large number of politicians of both parties, who are looking after their fences. Among them are a number of people who would like to be governor, and they are driving their booms around among the veterans with great spirit. The day's proceedings opened with a procession to the capital, where the encampment meets. The parade was a fine one, nearly 1,000 delegates being in line, and was reviewed by the ladies of the Woman's Relief corps. The proposition to permanently locate the encampment was defeated and resolutions adopted favoring a memorial hall on Dearborn park, Chicago; indorsing collections on Decoration Day for the Logan monument at Washington City, the excess above 10 cents per capita to go to the Chicago monument, and to appoint a committee to visit and report upon the Soldiers' Orphans' home. Col. Sexton seems to have the call on the department commandership.

"Will with Excitement" of Course.

NEW EGYPT, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Petroleum has been discovered here, and the 1,000 inhabitants of the town are wild with excitement. Real estate in the vicinity is being boomed in anticipation that the oil spring discovered will be followed by other springs. There is no doubt of the character of the article discovered, as it has been tested by a Philadelphia chemist who pronounced it genuine.

Endowed a University at Chicago.

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—United States Minister Lawton has accepted an offer by Harry Farber, a wealthy American related to President Cleveland, and who is a law student at the Vienna university, of $200,000 to the American government, for the endowment of a university at Chicago on the Vienna model.

Russia Ready for a Row.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The Kreutz Zeitung says that the estimated force of Russia on the frontiers of Roumania and Austria is 570,000 men and 2,250 guns. The military stations on these frontiers are being connected by telegraph with the frontier fortresses.

A Smash in Baby Cabs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—P. J. Marqua & Co., manufacturers of baby carriages, assigned to Howard Douglass late Wednesday afternoon. Liabilities, $65,000; assets, $50,000.

The Daily Wife-Shooting Item.

YORK, Pa., Feb. 16.—Wednesday morning O. P. Truett, formerly of this city, but recently a resident of Harrisburg, while visiting his father-in-law with his wife and two children, shot his wife and then put a bullet through his own temple, which will kill him. He opened fire on his wife as she sat on a chair nursing a sick child. Her worst wound is a bullet through the nose and tongue, passing out through the lower jaw. She may recover.

Wants One of Our Men-of-War.

TANGIERS, Feb. 16.—It is reported that W. Reed Lewis, the American consul, has asked his government to immediately send a man-of-war to enforce the demand for the release of a Moor imprisonen at Rabat. The authorities declare that the Moor has no right to claim protection of Mr. Lewis, on the ground that a civil suit was pending against the Moor when the consul issued his protection patent.

Major Poore's Autograph Collection.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—In the sale of autographs collected by the late Ben: Perley Poore Wednesday prices were realized as follows: Jefferson Davis, $2.25; Abraham Lincoln, $8; A. H. Stephens, $1; John Quincy Adams, $2.75: Andrew Johnson, $4.50; James Buchanan, $18.50. A ballad by Burns brought $90, and the signature of Charles IX., of France, $4.25.

The Pennsylvania Encampment.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 16.—The state encampment G. A. R. closed its session late Wednesday afternoon. Col. Magee was elected commander. The other officers are: Senior vice commander, W. R. Jones, of Braddock; junior vice commander, George R. Harte, (colored), of Philadelphia; chaplain, Rev. J. W. Sayers, Reading.

A Wreck on the Monon Line.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 16.—The Monon passenger train bound north was wrecked near Bedford about midnight Tuesday night by a large stone placed on the track. Fireman Albert Michaels was instantly killed and William Farrar badly hurt, but no passengers were injured beyond a severe shaking up.

The Defense in the Tally-Sheet Case.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 16.—The defense in the tally-sheet trial Wednesday opened by placing J. B. Clarke, a Chicago detective, on the stand. From him, after much dilatory objecting and arguing, the defense was able to draw the fact that Granville and he asked the citizens' committee for $20,000 for convicting testimony.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.

Board of trade quotations to-day were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 March, opened 75¾c, closed 75¼-⅜c nominal; May, opened 80¾c, closed 80⅛-¼c; June, opened 81⅜c, closed 80¾-⅞c nominal. Corn—No. 2 March, opened 46¼c, closed 45⅞c; May, opened 50½c, closed 50⅛c; June, opened 50⅜c, closed 50⅛c asked. Oats—No. 2 May, opened 31¼c, closed 30⅞-31c; June, opened 31½c, closed 31-¼c. Pork—March, opened $14.10 bid, closed $14.07½ nominal; May, opened 14.35, closed $14.32½ asked. Lard—March, opened $7.65 bid, closed $7.62½.

Live Stock—Union Stock yards quotations: Hogs—Market opened slow and prices 10c lower than yesterday's opening figures; light grades, $4.95@5.25; rough packing, $5.05@5.25; mixed lots, $5.10@5.45; heavy packing and shipping lots, $5.30@5.70. Cattle—Market steady; good to choice beeves, $4.75@5.25; inferior to fair, $3.35@4.00; cows, $2.00@2.95; stockers and feeders, $2.35@3.50. Sheep—Market strong; natives, common, $3.00@4.25; good to choice, $4.90@5.25; westerns, $5.00@5.30; lambs, $5.00@6.40.

Produce: Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 30@31c per lb; fancy dairy, 23@24c; packing stock, 13@15c. Eggs—Fresh laid, 19@21c per doz.; icehouse, 15@18c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 9@10c per lb; turkeys, 10@12½c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 8@9c. Potatoes—85@90c per bu; sweet potatoes, $2.50@4.00 per bbl. Apples—Choice, $2.35@2.75; per bbl. Cranberries—Bell and cherry, $9.00 per bbl; bell and bugle, $9.50.

New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

Wheat—Easier; No. 1 red state, 93c; No. 2 do, 90c; No. 2 red winter March, 89c; do May, 91c. Corn—Lower: No. 2 mixed cash, 60½c; do March, 58c; do May, 58¼c. Oats—Dull; No. 1 white state, 42¾@43c; No. 2 do, 40c; No. 2 mixed March, 37⅞c. Rye—Dull and unchanged. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull; unchanged. Lard—February, $7.95; March, $7.93.

Live Stock: Cattle—Slow, but firmer, and about 10c higher; steers, $4.20@5.60; bulls and dry cows, $2.20@3.50. Sheep and Lambs—Firm, and fairly active for good and prime stock; weak, dull and lower for inferior to middling; common to best sheep, $4.50@6.50; common to best lambs, $5.60@7.50. Hogs—No trading in live hogs for several days; nominal value, $5.45@5.75.

DON'T

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

905 998y1n1eow

Old and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal. Sold by Tillson & Hayden

n2

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruption. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. -1y

WHY DOES

not some manufacturer make a soap that is cheap in price, and good in quality, has often been asked. That question has been practically answered by Messrs. N. K. Fairbank & Co., of Chicago, who have happily combined quality and cheapness in the Santa Claus Soap. It washes so well and so easily, that it will not make the weekly washing

A CAT

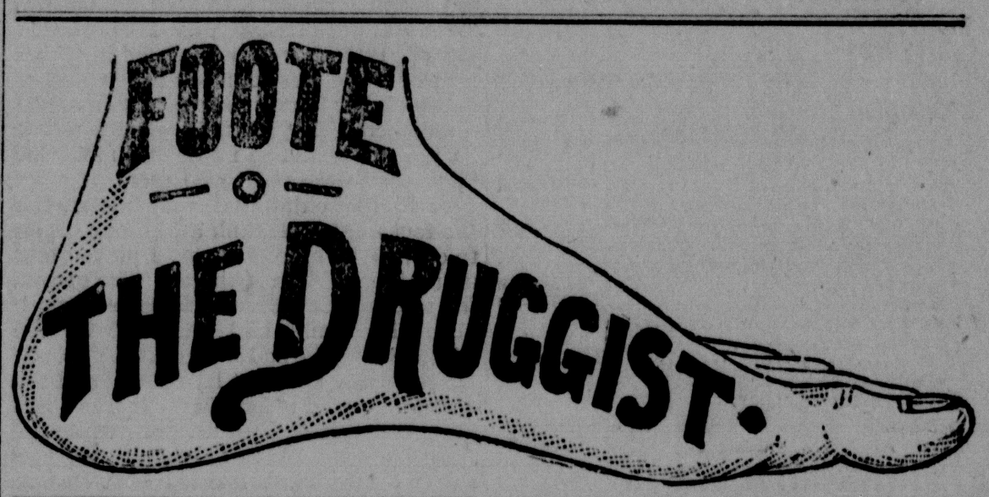
astrophe to be dreaded. Santa Claus Soap has been thoroughly tested, and for all kinds of washing, whether linens or laces, dishes or clothes, floors or curtains, knives or sheets, woolens or cottons, it has no equal, and—it is cheap. If you do not want to

DIE

before your time and have life go

HARD

while you live, avail yourself of whatever lightens and facilitates labor. A good soap is a household necessity. Wherever Santa Claus Soap has been sold, the testimony is the same, viz.:—"it is the best." Your grocer is an enterprising man and probably has Santa Claus Soap; if he hasn't he'll get it for you.



Lots AND Land

FOR SALE!

Water Power and Buildings for Rent,

HOUSES FOR RENT.

FOR SALE IN DIXON.

Block 17, N ½ 6 and Dwelling House.
" 51, Lot 3 and Dwelling House.
" 107, S ½ Lot 1.

DEMENT'S ADDITION.

Block 17, 4 Lots.
" 21, 11 Lots 50x150.
" 23, 2 Lots 50x150.
" 28, 6 Lots 50x150.
" 31, 2 Lots 50x150.
" 46, Lot 5 and Dwelling House.
" 49, 9 Lots 50x150.

MOELLER'S SURVEY.

Lot 39, Lot 1, 2½ acres, N. Dixon.
" 58, 4 acres, up the River.
" 66, 10 acres, " "
" 67, 10 acres, " "
" 68, 2 acres, " "
W¾, N½, N-W¼ 28-22-9.
58 Acres adjoining Truman Farm.

FOR RENT.

Half Double house, Main St., near Peoria.
Buildings and Power at Water Power.

E. C. PARSONS,
Nachusa House.
1213tf. DIXON, ILLINOIS

HARD COAL SOFT AND WOOD

By handling only the

BEST COAL

As Free From Slate Etc., as Possible and selling as LOW as Anyone, I hope to be favored with your orders, and WILL

Guarantee Satisfaction

ORDERS

Sent through the Post Office or left at C. A. TODD'S or C. J. ROSEBROOK'S will receive prompt attention.

Main Office now at the

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Between Depots,
DIXON, ILL

Telephone. No 19.

L. D. PITCHER.

PAINT

By using COIT & CO'S ONE-COAT BUGGY PAINT Paint Friday, run it to Church Sunday. Eight Fashionable Shades: Black, Maroon, Vermilion Blue, Yellow, Olive Lake, Brewster and Wagon Greens. No Varnishing necessary. Dries hard with a "shine." One Coat and job is done.

YOUR BUGGY

Tip top for Chairs, Lawn Seats, Sash, Flower Pots, Baby Carriages, Curtain Poles, Furniture, Front Doors, Store-fronts, Screen Doors, Boats, Mantles, Iron Fences, in fact everything. Just the thing for the ladies to use about the house

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

No. 6, Atlantic Express	3:10 ..... A.M.	A
" 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave	7:02 A.M.	C
" 4, Denver "	10:52 ..... A.M.	A
" 2, Marshalt'n Ex., ar. 2:05, leave	2:20 P.M.	C
" 8, Limited Ex	4:46 ..... A. M.	A

GOING WEST.

No. 5, Pacific Express	2:06 ..... A M.	A
" 1, Marshalt'n Ex., ar. 12:25, leave	12:45 P.M.	C
" 3, Denver Express	3:42 ..... P.M.	A
" 7, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave	7:57 P. M.	C
" 7, Limited Ex	10:37 ..... P. M.	A

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

EAST BOUND.

No. 46,	7:50 A.M., bet'wn Sterling and Turner.	C
" 34,	3:00 P.M., " Clinton and M. Park.	C
" 18,	9:07 P.M., " " Cortland.	A

WEST BOUND.

No. 35,	6:47 A.M. bet'wn Rochelle and Clinton.	C
" 17,	9:30 P.M., " Cortland " "	C
" 45,	2:05 P.M., " Turner and Sterling.	C
" 19,	5:34 P.M., " " " "	C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.

H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger†	11:05	A. M
Passenger†	3:15	"
New Passenger†	5:57	P. M
Freight	6:00	"

GOING NORTH.

Passenger	2:15	P. M
Passenger‖	1:30	A. M
New Paassenger	6:15	"
Freight	6:20	"
Freight	11:05	A. M.

†Daily except Sunday
‖Daily except Monday]

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

NORTH DIXON.

SOUTH BOUND:

No. 1, Passenger	11:00 A. M.	A
No. 3, Passenger	3:05 "	A
No. 5, Mendota Passenger	5:52 P. M.	A

NORTH BOUND.

No. 4, Passenger	6:20 A. M.	A
No. 2, Passenger	2:22 P. M.	A
No. 6, Passenger	1:35 A. M.	B

A Daily except Sunday.
B Daily except Monday.

C. G. ALBRIGHT, Agt.

THE END OF THE STORY.

You were standing alone in the silence
When I passed down the stair that night,
Alone with your thoughts in the shadow,
Away from the fire's soft light.
And never a greeting you gave me,
Not a word your lips let fall,
As I came from the light to your side, dear,
That night, in the old oak hall!

But I knew, ah, so well, the secret
You fancied you kept unseen,
And I hated the pride that was standing
Like a shadow our hearts between.
So I told you, that night, a story,
And you listened as in a spell,
Till I saw that you guessed the meaning
Of the story I tried to tell!

You fain would have silenced me then, dear;
To leave it untold were best—
Too late, for I learned, as you drew me
To your heart, that you knew the rest!
And the shadow passed by from between us
Forever, beyond recall,
As you whispered the end of the story
That night, in the old oak hall!
—G. Clifton Bingham in Chambers' Journal.

THIEVES OF INDIA.

Many wonderful things have been written about the jugglers of India, but things still more wonderful could be written about the thieves. I have lived in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon, and have been knowing to some operations of these gentry which seemed almost incredible.

Every foreigner is considered fair game by the natives. While there are plenty who will not rob him by force, there is none who will not swindle him if it can be done. On three different occasions, in different hotels, I sent out by waiters to make purchases or get money changed. In each instance they ran away, although in no case was the sum over $1, and in every case the native left lucrative employment in order to beat me. It couldn't have been the idea of gain so much as the idea of getting ahead of a foreigner. While there is no positive security from thieves in India, there is partial security in hiring a chowkadar. This fellow is a thief from away back. He is known to be, and he is employed on this account. If you pay him so that he can afford to be honest, he will keep other thieves away. It is a point of honor with the fraternity not to steal from any one employing a chowkadar. His services are a species of blackmail, but you must either pay him or be at the mercy of the slickest, slyest set of rascals on earth.

At Bombay I had a bungalow with an English artillery captain on leave of absence. As he had with him two servants whom he felt he could trust, we determined not to employ a chowkadar. Several called to offer their services, and all seemed greatly surprised and annoyed when sent off. One of the fellows was an old man with a foxy look, and he protested to the captain:

"I am a great thief, but too sharp for the officers, who have never yet laid hands on me. I know all thieves, and if I am with you no one will dare steal from you."

"And if we do not employ you?"

"You will surely be robbed."

"Well, we shall try to get along without you, and if thieves come, some one may get killed."

The old man went away with a look of cunning on his face, and we had no doubt that he would be among the first to seek to lay hands on our goods. There were but three rooms to our bungalow—a parlor, kitchen and bedroom. The captain and myself occupied the parlor as a sitting room, dining room and bedroom, while the cook and his fellow servant occupied the other two. We kept but little money by us and had but few goods. The captain was experimenting a little with a new explosive, and I was making a report to the home government on the various vegetable poisons of that peninsula. We therefore had plenty of leisure to plan for our protection and watch all suspects.

On the second day after the sly old man was sent away a lame native woman, leading a boy about 4 years of age, sent in word by the servant that she wanted to see the captain on important business. The pair were admitted, and she began making inquiries about her husband, who she said was a member of the captain's command. She gave the name of a native known to the officer, and asked so many questions that she took up fifteen minutes' time. I was not much interested in her story, but was in the actions of the child. No sooner did she let go of his hand than he began running about to inspect things. We saw afterward how hard she tried to draw all our attention to herself. The captain paid no heed to the child; but presently, as I watched, I saw the little shaver grab something from a stand. He then returned to his mother and took her hand. After a moment I remembered that my field glasses rested on the stand, and as I rose up to look for them they were not to be seen. I went over to the child, and notwithstanding the fact that he shrank away and began to cry, as if scared at me, I picked him up and gave him a shake. The glasses fell to the floor from the folds of a cloth about his waist, and with them three spoons which he had stolen in the kitchen. He ran away as I put him down, and the woman hurried after him. It was a put up job to pilfer from us, and, while the child did not look more than 4 years of age, we afterward learned that he was over 10.

In India everybody sleeps during the middle of the day. That is, everybody should. About a week after the occurrence related above, the captain climbed into a hammock under the veranda about 11 o'clock one forenoon for a nap. I should have climbed into another, but I had some letters to get off that day, and I removed my coat and vest and sat down to a table in a corner of our room. The window before me was up, but a light bamboo shade was down to keep the sun out. The captain had had plenty of time to go to sleep when I happened to look out through the slats of the blind. While I saw nothing, I felt that something was wrong, and I softly rose up and went to the door opening out on the veranda. This door was, of course, wide open. My feet were in slippers, and I made not the least noise as I reached the door. The verandawas about twenty feet long, and the captain's hammock was slung at the center. I peered cautiously out, and I saw the figure of the sly old man right under the hammock. His back was to me, and I determined to see what he would do, and then capture him if I could. As I looked he slowly rose up on the captain's left, cocked his ears to listen, and then his deft black fingers began a search of the sleeping man's pockets. I braced myself, took a full breath and was on him at a bound. I seized him firmly by the body, but he sank down, wriggled two or three times, and next minute he was gone, upsetting me by grasping my feet, and heaving away as he went. It did not seem that he had been at work over ten seconds when I grabbed him, and yet in that time he had extracted the captain's watch and wallet, and several other articles. All were left behind, but the thief had disappeared like a shadow.

Perhaps the best way would have been to give in and employ a chowkadar, but we were both determined not to be bulldozed into it. All portable articles not in hourly use were put into a strong wooden chest and kept under lock and key, and both of us were on the watch for any new movement. A couple of weeks had passed, and we were beginning to feel safe, when the fellows attempted a very bold game. A juggler came to the veranda and began to perform, and we both went out. While the room was left alone the thieves—there were three of them—came through the garden alongside the house and cut a hole through the side exactly back of the chest. The captain happened to look in just as the box was being moved, and with a couple of bounds he crossed the room and seized one of the handles. I could not realize the situation until the thieves had pulled the chest half way out, and by the time I had got around the bungalow they had disappeared. How they could have located the chest so exactly was a mystery to us, as it had been moved several feet only the night before. They cut neither to the right nor the left, but exactly back of it, and the space was only an inch wider than the chest.

The next move created a sensation in Bombay. Opposite our bungalow, which was on a side street, was one belonging to a native—a known thief. The fraternity had somehow got the idea that we had a great pile of money hidden in our bungalow, and that the captain was making gold nuggets by the wholesale. He was, as I said, experimenting with a new explosive, and this probably started the idea. The explosive was either dynamite or something very near it. One day after the captain had been fussing around in the front yard for half an hour, and while I was reading on the veranda, there was a terrible explosion. It seemed as if our house was lifted a foot high, and everything inside was thrown into confusion as it settled back. It was an explosion which was felt for half a mile around, and when we got out doors we found a hole in our front yard into which a couple of bullocks could have been dumped. That wasn't all, however. A big ditch had been opened straight across the street to the other bungalow, and the bruised and battered bodies of three natives were thrown out within thirty feet of the big hole. It took us some little time to figure out what had occurred. The sly old man and his pals had dug a tunnel from the native bungalow to within three feet of ours. It was intended to pass around the house and break ground inside, there being no floors in our place. The explosion, which took place in an iron kettle, was almost over the tunnel, and the force was mainly downward. The concussion followed along the ditch and blew the roof off the native bungalow. The thieves were either creeping forward or backward in the tunnel, and death came to them so quickly that they never knew what hurt them.

Next morning a native priest, accompanied by a scribe, called upon us to secure our account of the affair. The captain had explained matters to the authorities, and there had been no inquest. The priest said that the sly old man had been one of his most devoted followers, and as he was a person of considerable importance in Nagpoor, where he had many relatives, an account of his death was to be published in the native language. The visit was made us at an early hour in the morning, while everything was lying around loose, and the two men had scarcely left the house when we missed the field glasses, a pocket compass, a pair of shoes and two or three other articles. A native detective assured us that the priest and scribe were two notorious thieves, who had come in that disguise to get even with us.

I was bitten by a poisonous snake at Bengalore, and for several weeks was unable to leave my bed. While out of danger after the first two or three days, enough of the poison circulated through my system to keep me weak and feverish for a long time. While lying on my bed on my right side I could look out on an extensive back yard. There was a path running down to a summer house, and beyond the summer house was a thicket and a ravine. Midway between the bungalow and the summer house and off to the left of the path, were the stables. One forenoon, as I lay looking out on this yard, I saw an almost naked native come out of the thicket, glide up the path and turn into the stables. I knew from his actions that he was a thief, but the hand bell had been accidentally removed beyond my reach, and I could not call loud enough in my weak state to give an alarm. There were three servants at the stables, but it turned out that they were gambling and deeply interested. The thief entered the buildings and stole two suits of clothing and some horse goods, and went back down the path with the bundle on his back.

The captain was raving angry over the loss, as he had been bothered a great deal with thieves, and after dinner we had a consultation. He went to a friend and borrowed a steel trap which had once been set for and captured a tiger. It was larger than the bear traps seen in this country, requiring the services of two men and a lever to set it. The stable men were sent away on errands, and, assisted by a corporal from the barracks, the captain set the trap in the center of the path between the summer house and the stable. An excavation was made to sink it out of sight, and then dirt and leaves were scattered over the spot. The captain's family was away, and the stable men never went beyond their quarters. If anybody fell into the trap it would be some native who had no business in the grounds. The loss of the stable goods had not been reported to the police, and the thief was not alarmed. He might not make another visit to the place, but it was hoped he would. There was a stout chain attached to the trap, and this led to a small tree and was made fast with a padlock.

It was nearly a week before anything unusual occurred. A bell had been fixed in the housekeeper's room, with a cord running to the head of my bed, and it was arranged that when I gave a certain signal she was to run to the kitchen and send a native after the captain, providing that he was not at home. That signal would mean game in the trap. If any one came at night, all the people would be at home, and could do as directed by the captain. I could not leave my room, and must certainly be a good sentinel if awake. If asleep, any noise out of the routine would arouse me. The captain did not come home, after leaving in the morning, until 1 o'clock. We had begun to despair of luck in trapping a thief, when one morning about 10 o'clock, just after I had opened my eyes from a nap lasting half an hour, I saw the head of a native as he peered from behind the summer house. It was a thief spying out the land. I got hold of the bell cord, but waited to see what the fellow would do. In two or three minutes he stepped out in full sight, and I was quite sure he was the same who came before. He came boldly up the path, as if bent on an errand, and walked directly over the trap. I was so astonished that I forgot to ring until he had turned into the stables.

The housekeeper had gone to the kitchen and was wrangling with the cook, and so my signal was unheard. The fellow was out of my sight seven or eight minutes, and when he reappeared he had a sack of horse feed on his shoulders. He had caught the stable men napping again. I rang and rang, but no one came. He went down the path bent over and seeming to glide, but as he reached the trap the dirt and leaves flew in a shower, the fellow seemed to spring into the air, and next instant I saw that he was fast in the jaws. He pitched forward, and I could see his right ankle was held in the vise. He quickly scrambled up, however, looked sharply around him, and then uttered a low whistle. Inside of thirty seconds four natives came from the thicket to assist him. The trap puzzled them. If they had ever seen one before, they did not know how to manage the springs. The prisoner must have been in terrible agony, for the teeth went to the bone on each side of his leg; but he never brought a groan. While the five were consulting I rang again, and this time the housekeeper came and sent for the captain. Long enough before he came the affair was ended. When the men found they could not liberate the prisoner they designed to cut his leg off above the trap. He refused to agree, as it would doubtless have been the death of him. They had nothing with which to break the chain or lock, and, doubtless fearing that the prisoner would peach on the gang, the four plunged their knives into him and ran away. By the time the captain got home the man was dead.—New York Sun.

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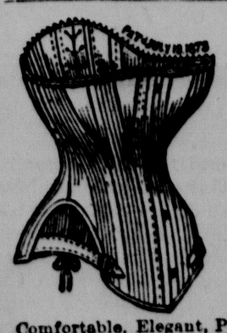
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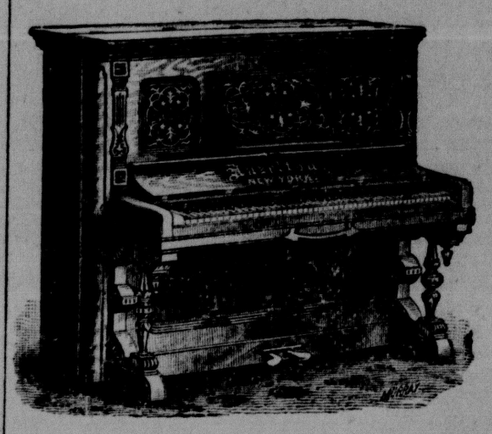


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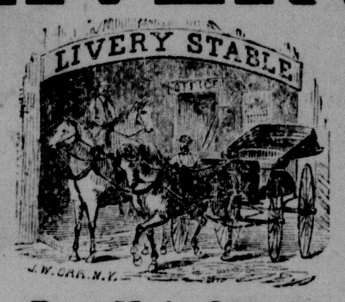
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